JOHN DILLON HOPEFUL

UNPOPULARITY OF THE CRIMES BILL. PROPLE OF ENGLAND MORE CLEARLY AWARE OF THE MOTIVES OF THE PARTY IN POWER-EFFECT OF THE ALLEGED PARNELL LEITER.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co. London, April 22.-I had an interview this

evening with Mr. John Dillon, M. P. "What do you think," I inquired, "will be the effect of this controversy about the charges against the Irish members raised in the House and by 'The Times'?"

"I think," said he, "it will produce a mo excellent effect."

"Why do you think so?" "Because it has changed the issue altogether, The question before the people of England now is not whether crime and disorder exist in Ire land, but whether or not the Irish members are murderers. The Government have been compelled to admit that their object is not to put down erime, but to put down the Parnellite party, Lord Hartington, who is the master of the Government. having plainly stated in Edinburgh, as the real cause for the necessity of the Crimes bill, that there was a revolutionary party in Ireland which had gained an undue ascendancy over the minds

of the Irish people. In his opinion before any settlement of the Irish question could be arrived at, it would be necessary to overthrow this party which is of course the National League, with Mr Parnell at its head. Once the people of England come to see that the bill is to be used against political opponents and not against criminals, I am convinced that they will declare against it with a vast majority. "As for the scandalous business of the bogus

letter in 'The Times,' No shadow of a case has been made out against Mr. Parnell and and no decent man can support the contention that because a newspaper chooses to publish an atrocious forgery, Mr. Parnell is bound to defend his character. In my opinion it is The Times which is bound to defend its character. I consider the whole action of The Times, Colonel Saunderson, Mr. Chamberlyin and the rest to be evidence that the enemies of the Irish people feel that their cause is lost. As usually happens in such a case, they are having recourse to desperate expedients and "Thea you think opinion in England is im-

proved?"

"Certainly. I have had a great opportunity of judging popular feeling in Great Britain through the meetings. I have attended in all parts of the country and I feel perfeetly confident that the vast majority of the British people are strongly in favor of Mr. Gladpolicy and that no stronger and more enthusiastic agitation has arisen in England during this generation than the present movement against the Irish Coercion bill."

What about the situation in Ireland ?"

"Since January 1, evictions have increased to an appalling extent. In Kerry alone, in three months, 306 families, making 1.766 people were evicted; 5,190 persons altogether have been dispossessed. Meanwhile, in the returns of crime for the last quarter there is no increase, a fact unparalleled in Irish agrarian history, and which can only be attributed to the great faith of the people in the Plan of Campaign. One figure 18 worth quoting. There were only two assaults on within the three months. Thus against each bailiff assaulted on our side of the outrage bill we can set 2,590 persons flung out of their homes on theirs. The Gov-ernment Laud bill is now recognized on all sides to be a monstrous imposture and is condemned both by landlords and tenants, and so gloomy is the prospect in Ireland that the multitude of young men and women who are emigrating this spring exceeds all previous experience. In one week 4,000 left Queenstown, and all the Atlantic lines have had to put on extra steamers. The feeling against the policy of the Government is universal and intense, and pervades all classes except the landlords. Even the police are beginning to revolt against being made the instruments of such oppression. In one barrack in the County Kerry, eight constables resigned last week, declaring that they would not longer assist in car rying out cruel evictions. This feeling is widespread in the force, and if the Coercion bill be passed, it is probable that large numbers of the mea will refuse to work it. The eight constables who have thrown up their situations are young men of the highest character, both for conduct and efficiency, and the people are about to testify their sentiments in regard to them by a great demonstration which is to be held in their honor at Castleisland next Sunday. Immediately after the demonstration they will sail for America, where they hope to obtain employ-

T. P. GILL, M. P.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE PARNELL LETTER. LONDON, April 22.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for freland, in a speech at Ipswich to-night, said he was surprised at Mr. Gladstone's statement that he (Gladstone) had never accused the Parnellites of participation in crime. He denied that the Government had any political He dealed that the Government had any political motive for introducing the Crimes bill in Parliament. He would not state his views on the subject of The Times's Parnell letter, but would ask his hearers to remember the antecedents of the Parnellites and reflect upon the status of the journal which published the letter and the tremendous punishment to which it would be liable if the letter were proved to be a forgery, and then form their own judgment in the matter.

DEBATE ON THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 22-Debate on the Irish Land bill was of Argyle questioned General Buller's ability to judge of the position of tenants. The word "judicial," he said. misnomer as regards rents. The evidence obtained by the Cowper Commission showed that rents were fixed in accordance with no settled principle. The bill would not stand examination. The real difficulty in Ireland lay in a few congested districts.

not stand examination. The real difficulty in Ireland lay in a few congested districts.

Earl Kimberley said that the Gladstonians had always held that a satisfactory settlement of the agrarian question mast precede the final solution of the Irish problem. Lord Schorne said that the present bill was merely provisional with regard to the larger land measure promised by the Government.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. London, April 22, 1887.

The Salerno at Queenstown.—The British steamer falerno, Captain Rogers, which sailed from Stettin on February 28 for New York, and which broke her propeller in mid-ocean, has arrived at Queenstown.

THE BRITISH CROWN DISABLED.—The British steamer
Palestine, Captain Whiteway, from Boston, April 9, for
Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown to-day with the British
steamer British Crown, Captaia Smith, from Boston
April 8, for London, in tow, the latter having broken her
shaft.

New French Coaling Stations.—Advices from Nou-mea, the capital of New Caledonia, state that the French have occupied the Wallis Islands, in the South Pacific, for the purpose of establishing a coaling station.

ANNEXATION NOT POPULAR. HALIFAX, April 22 (Special).-The Legislature to-day voted upon the annexation resolution introduced by Mr. McColl, member for Pictou. The only speech advocating the measure was made by the mover. The House amid profound silence voted down the motion, McColl's being the only vote recorded for it.

COLLISION AT SEA. LONDON, April 22.—The German bark Priscilla, Captain Hikl, from Galveston on February 24, for Bremen, when off Lizard Point yesterday evening came into collision with the Norwegian ship Ariel, from Sourabaya. The Ariel lost a man overboard. She carried away sails and yards and sustained other damage. She has arrived at Falmouth. The Priscilla proceeded for Bremen. What damage she sustained is not known.

HEAVY LOSS NEAR CORK.

CORK, April 22.—Furlong's mills, at Fermoy, hineteen miles north of Cork, were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss \$400,000.

Rome, April 21.—It is probable that Monsigner Ram-polia will be appointed Papal Secretary of State, and that Monsigner Agliardi will be sent as Apostolic Dele-gate to Constantinople, or be made Secretary for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs. The following appointments of Nuncios have been decided upon: Monsignor Rotelli at Paris, Monsignor Galimberti at Vienna, Monsignor Fietre at Madrid and Monsignor Scilla at Munich.

These appointments will be announced after the May A Papal brief encouraging the Bishops to establish a university is daily expected.

FRANCE STILL AGITATED. THE ARREST OF SCHNAEBELES TO BE THOR OUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

PERFORMANCE OF "LOHENGRIN" POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GLOOMY FEELING IN PARIS, PARIS, April 22.—The arrest of the French Commissary chaebeles, of Pagny-sur-Moselle, by the German police after he had been decoyed over the frontier, is regarded as a serious matter in official circles. M. Goblet, the Prime Minister, and M. Flourens, Foreign Minister, were of determining what action to take in the premises, and they again met this morning to consider the subject. They finally decided not to complain until full inquiries had been made into the case.

The French papers are unanimous in the statement that M. Schnaebeles was arrested on French soil by the German officers who took him into custody. The Temps publishes a dispatch from Strasburg stating that the German officials suspected M. Schnaebeles of having relations with persons in Germany for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the military measures being taken around Metz for the use of the French mill-

The authorities at the Foreign Office believe that the German Government will make an explanation of the affair that will calm the present indignation felt by Frenchmen. Political and financial circles take a gloomy view

Later dispatches confirm the statement that M. Schnae-

beles was arrested on French territory.

The performance of Wagner's opera "Lohengrin,"

The performance of Wagner's opera "Lohengrin," which was to take place at the Eden Theatre in Paris to morrow, has been postponed, owing to the feeling which has been aroused by the frontier occurrence.

M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, has sent the Procurator-General to assist the Procurator at Nancy in making the investigation. The prefect of Meurthe-et-Moselle, the department in which Pagny-sur-Moselle is situated, has arrived here for the purpose of conferring with Premier Goblet in regard to the arrest of M. Schnaebeles.

Rentes have further fallen. The quotation of three per cents for the account at 3 p. m. was 79 france SO centimes—a fall of 1 franc and 10 centimes from the closing price last evening. At 3:45 they had fallen to 78 frances SO centimes. There was an improved tecling at the close 80 centimes. There was an improved feeling at the of business and rentes advanced to 79 francs 50 centers.

of bisiness and rentes advanced to 3 frames so centures for the account.

BERLIN, April 22.—The Bourse closed weak to day.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—The Bourse was weak all day and there was a general decline on limited dealings.

VIENNA, April 22.—The business on the Bourse to-day showed a bad tendency.

LONDON, April 22.—The stock markets closed this afternoon rather firmer.

THE GERMAN SIDE OF IT. SCHNAEBELES STRONGLY SUSPECTED OF BEING A

BERLIN, April 22.-The arrest of M. Schnaebeles was he outcome of an ordinary judicial proceeding. The udge who ordered his arrest did so, it is stated on evidence implicating him in an attempt to subvert the alle giance of the Alsatians to Germany. The German authorities consider that the fact of his being a foreigner does not exempt M. Schnaebeles from punishment. They say that the moment he is caught on German territory he is under the jurisdiction of the German courts. The Nachrichten says that Schnaebeles is strongly sus pected of being a French spy, and that an inquiry will pected of being a French spy, and that an Inquiry will prove that the German authorities have been duly vigiliant. German accounts of the affair ignore the French assertion that Schnnebeles was enticed into German territory, and that statement is believed to be false.

The Kreuz Zeitung says that much surprise has been caused by the unexpected arrival at Diedenhofen, on the French frontier, near Metz, of Lieutenant-General count von Waldersee, the Commissary-General, and numerous other officers of the general staff, who subsequently proceeded to Moyeuvre, a few miles south of Diedenhofen.

MR. O'BRIEN'S TRIP TO CANADA. LONDON, April 22.-William O'Brien, Editor of United reland, is in London. Regarding his proposed visit to Canada for the purpose of exposing Lord Lanadowne's reatment of his Irish tenants he said: "I shall per-ist in going to Canada. It is too late now for anyone to stop me. I sail on the Aurania from Queenstown for New-York on Sunday. Mr. Kilbride, who was one of the principal tenants of Lord Lansdowne, and who was evicted, will accompany me. I intend to remain in Canada ten days and will speak in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto and Kingston. I have received many letters from Canada sympathizing with the purpose of my visit."

Mr. O'Brien stated that temporary houses were being built to shelter the tenants who have been evicted from Lord Landowne's estates. me. I sail on the Aurania from Queenstown for New

DIANNING A SHAKESPEAREAN LIBRARY. LONDON, April 22.-Henry Irving presided to-day over a brilliant company which assembled in the Lyceum Theatre for the purpose of promoting the establishment at Stratford-on-Avon of a Universal Memorial Shakesperean Library. Mr. Irving declared that the poet's birthplace, in the event of the success of the undertaking, would become more than ever the Shakespearean

Sir Theodore Martin offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, that the present small library Stratford be extended so that it should include copies all the British and foreign editions of Shakespeare works.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, offered a resolution that the library have added to it also all obtainable biographical, critical, and other works dealing with the British and foreign drama. This was also agreed to by a unanimous vote.

BISMARCK ALWAYS PREPARED FOR PEACE. Berlin, April 22.—Prince Bismarck, resuming the de-bate on the Ecclesiastical bill in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, to-day reiterated that the May laws were laws of combat, and that he had always been prepared to conclude peace. He hoped that this would

prove a lasting peace.

A motion of the National Liberals to refer the bill to a committee was defeated, and it was decided to continue the debate in the full house. SECRET ARRESTS OF THE CZAR'S ENEMIES. St. Petersecro, April 22.—The Czar has abandoned his intention of staying several weeks in St. Petersburg and has returned to Gatschina. This alteration of his plans is said to have been made in consequence of adplants is said to have been made in consequences of ditional arrests made on Easter Sunday on the Newsky Prospect of several persons in addition to those before reported arrested, all of whom it was ascertained had taken positions along that thoroughfare for the purpose of making a fresh attempt on the Czar's lite. These arrests were made quietly in order to avoid alarm and until now the police have succeeded in keeping the fact that they were made at all a secret.

RESTRICTING CHINESE IMMIGRATION. OTTAWA, April 23.-The Canadian Government's Chinese Immigration bill will allow the admission into Canada of Chinese wives of British subjects without pay nent of the per capita tax of \$50. The bill further proposes to abolish certificates of tax payment. Chinamen who once leave Canada and then return must in future pay the usual tax. This provision will prevent the fraud-uleni transfer of certificates now going on.

THE GRAND ARMY AND THE PENSION VETO GENERAL FAIRCHILD'S ORDER APPROVED BY THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-THE VETO CONDEMNED Chicago, April 22 (Special).—General Fairchild, com-mander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was in consultation with the members of the Executive Committee to-day, and when the session was concluded said the committee had approved his General Order No. 12, directing Grand Army posts not to answer any queries propounded to them as posts. He declared that to furnish such information was in contravention of the rules adopted at the eighteenth and nineteenth encampments of the Grand Army, and that it was upon these rules that the Executive Committee had based their action. General Fairchild said that he would issue a supplementary order shortly, outlining the general policy to be pursued by the posts. General Fairchild could not state whether the order would be mandatory or would be simply of an advisory character. He could only say in explanation of the proposed order that any expression of views upon any subject affecting them would carry more weight it made through official channels. The commander-in-chief could not remember that it had ever been found necessary on any previous occasion to head the posts off from expressing their independent views upon any topic affecting the interests of soldiers at large. A dispatch from Dubuque, lows, says: "The State Grand Army encampment to-day closed up its session and adjourned. The new officers were installed to night. The pension resolution was adopted in a modified form, declaring that while as citizens, all were equal in their rights under the law, as soldiers, they were entitled to recognition and that the Nation cannot be too generous with its caviours. They expressed positively, but respectfully, their disapprobation of the veto of the Dependent Pension bill." ot state whether the order would be mandatory or would

SUSPECTED OF THE MURDER OF FIRNBACK. PHILADELPHIA, April 22.-After midnight last night the Camden police arrested a man with a bundle who came off a ferryboat. The bundle contained an overoat which the proprietor of a hotel in this city identified this morning as having been stolen from his place. The prisoner gave his name as Louis Pettit, but he is beleved to be a thief and suspected of being concerned in he murder of Adam Firnback in New-York on the night one murder of Adam Firnback in New-York on the night of March 19. Among some papers in his pocket was a newspaper clipping about the murder and a letter from Barney D. Peiter, an inmate of the Kings County, New-York, Penitentiary. The letter is scribbled in pencil on the back of a advertising bill, and is addressed to the prisoner's wife. The writer is believed to be a brother of the man under arrest in Camden. The prisoner is about twenty-five years of age, rather short, with dark hair and musische.

IN THE PATH OF A TORNADO. PEOPLE AND HOUSES SWEPT AWAY.

A WINDFALL HALF A MILE IN WIDTH IN MISSOURI

-THE STORM UNEXPECTED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEVADA, Mo., April 22 .- A tornado swept across the Kansas border and through the northern portion of Vernon County, Mo., a few minutes after 8 o'clock last night. Hundreds of farm houses were destroyed and about twenty persons killed. The clouds were destroyed plainly visible from this city, although the destruction 8 o'clock the people in Metz Township observed heavy clouds of a dark grayish color travelling up the Mormoton River from the Kansas line. Not the slightest danger was apprehended, and little attention was paid to the advancing vapor. It was noticed that the hue of the cloud was continually changing, while the clongated funnel-shaped attachment of a dult color wood days and the ground have in lower swept downward toward the ground, hanging lower and lower as the cloud advanced. Ten minutes later the storm reached the western line of Metz Township, which is about 100 feet higher than the river bottom land. Here the funnel-shaped attachment swept along the ground. If out a swath a half mile wide through Metz, Osage and Bluemound Townships, levelling houses, barns, fences and trees. In Osage Township, the only one from which reliable

news had been received, the unin is awtul. Frame houses were picked up, carried for hundreds of yards through the air and then violently hurled to the earth killing the inmates and scattering the material of which the house was composed in all directions. Trees were wrenched from the earth and carried in several

instances a quarter of a mile.

Among the tarmhouses crushed by the storm was that of John Miller, whose family consisted of a wife and three children. The house was shattered to trag-ments, and Mr. Miller and his wife and the two elder children were killed. The youngest, an infant two years old, was found unburt this morning in a pasture 200 yards from where the house stood. John Callen-200 yards from where the house stood. John Callen-bine and family of four had just finished supper when the root and a new addition to the house were carried away. May Cullenbine, age twelve, was killed. Mrs. Shrout and her daughter, Mary Shrout, who lived a short distance from Miller's house, were both killed and their home wrecked. The other deaths known up to this hour are May Stover, a girl of eighteen, and, J. C. Hawkins, a farmer. A Methodisi Church and schoolhouse in the path of the tempest were shivered

COLUMBIA, April 22 (Special).—In a thunder storm which passed over Sumter County last night, a house in which six people were living was struck by lightning Two boysnamed Hiarvin were prostrated and shortly afterward died. The four other persons in the house

PARIS, KY., DAMADED BY STORM.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—A tornado swept through a por-tion of Kentucky, south of Cincinnati, this morning. At Paris, while a violent rainstorm with thunder and light-400 yards wide in which trees were leveled and houses unroofed. The roof of Turney Clark & Co.'s livery stable was carried across the street and left on John Griffin's also unroofed. Mrs. Herrick's house was almost dealso unroofed. Mrs. Herrick's house was almost demolished. White's distillery roof was blown out of sight.
Several dwelling-houses were unroofed. The steeple of
the Baptist Church was left leaning in a dangerous condition, and the heavy roof of the Paris flour nulls was
badly wrecked. At Saundersville, near Lexington, the
roof of the Commonwealth Company's distillery, and
warehouse was blown off. Heavy rain fell here nearly
all day as well as throughout the Ohio Valley. Near
Portsmonth, Warren Carroll, on a raft in the Ohio River,
was struck by lightning and killed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 22.-About 3 o'clock this morning a tornado originating in the Indian Territory and noving almost due east passed through the country along moving almost due east passed through the country along the line of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. It was between a quarter and a half mile wide, and near Ozark, Franklin County, began doing great damage to trees, houses and feners. Further east, near Coal Hill and Clarksville, Johnson County, the damage was serious and many persons we a injured. Four miles from Clarks-ville this afternoon Turner, John Reed's child, G. R. Rowley's daughter, and a child of Mr. Petty were killed. A Mr. Philips, near Ozark, was severely injured by fall-ing tubles.

city are flooded. In some places it has reached a depth of five or six feet, including Griffintown, Point St. Charles, etc. McGill-st., as far as Lemoine st., is flooded, districts is carried on by boats, rafts and floating shic-walks, and boatmen are reaping a rich harvest. The ice is jammed down the river at Sorel and until it breaks the water will continue to rise. The damage will be enor-mons. The flood at Back River is extending and all the surrounding country is under water. A large amount of live stock has been drowned.

The Hochelaga Cotton Factory and St. Ann's Cotton Works at Hochelaga, and the Canadian Rubber Factory have had to suspend operations owing to the rising waters. The river between this city and Lake St. Petre is reported this afternoon as being completely packed

waters, its afternoon as being completely packed with ice, but no sign of a general shows is visible. The water is high, and the low-lying villages situated between this city and Three Rivers are partly flooded.

MR. BLAINE GRIEVED BY HIS BROTHERS DEATH. CHICAGO, April 22 (Special). - Mr. Blaine is still at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He remained in his apartments all the forenoon and there were no callers, no one presum ing to obtrude upon him while he is depressed by the was improving in health, but would not see any one to-day. It is said that the reception of the delegation from the Irish American Republican Club will be postponed indefinitely. The party will probably leave to morrow night for the East.

WOMEN VOTING FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS. BELVIDERE, N. J., April 22.-At the election for school rustees held throughout Warren County, the women availed themselves of their privilege of voting, and availed themselves of their privilege of volting, and stepped with grace and dignity to the ballot-boxes and cast their votes for their favorite candidate. They were treated with great respect. In Belvidere, John Simeson, editor of The Warren Journal, was elected by an overwhelming majority. The newly elected trustee is a widower and a great favorite with the softer sex.

MR. BANCKOPY AT KNOXVILLE.

KNOXVILLE, April 22 (Special).-Mr. Bancroft arrived ere this afternoon from Nashville and was received by here this afternoon from Nashville and was received on heading people. He finds here much to interest him, the first State House ever built in Tennessee, with many in-cidents in lives of the historian, J. G. M. Ramsey, Parson Brownlow and Horace Maynard, besides countiess war legends. The historian goes from Knoxville to Wythe-ville, Va., thence to his home in Washington.

FATALLY BURNED BY A BRUSH FIRE. SCRANTON, April 22 (Special).-While Mrs. Michael Donnelly, age sixty, was trimming fruit trees in her yard to-day, her clothing caught fire from a pile of bur rubbish. She darted toward a river about a quarter of a mile away, but fell to the ground before she reached it. She was so terribly burned that she died in a few hours.

THE DEADLOCK IN FLORIDA. TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22.-In the Legislature to-day the vote for United States Senator was: Perry, 25; Pasco, 20; Bloxham, 25; scattering 14 (Dems.); Good-rich (Rep.), 19.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOMB THROWING IN MILWAUKEE.

case.

FOUND GUILTY OF BURGLARY.

Boston, April 22.—In the Superior Criminal Court to-day
the jury returned verticts of guilty in the cases of John H.
Matthews, alias Jack Sheppard, and Frank Green, charged
with burglary and the stealing of about \$25,000 worth of
coods.

poots.

PLEADING NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 22. William Agnew, the Palmyra wife-murderet, and Barclay Peak, indicted for the murder of Mary Anderson, were brought into court to-day, and both entered pleas of not guilty. The junge fixed April 26 as the day for Agnew's trais and May 24 for that of Peak.

the day for Agnew's trial and May 24 for that of reak.

SCHOOL CHILDREN PLANTING TREES.

PPHADELPHIA, April 22 (Special).—This being Arbor Day,
was generally observed especially by the school children.
In every school section the children gathered at recess and
planted a number of bushes. It is estimated that upward of
10,000 trees were planted.

CATTLE QUARANTINE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 22.—A dispatch to The Indiay Ness from

CHICAGO, April 22.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Springfield, Ill., says: "Governor Oglesby has issued a proclamation declaring a quarantine on cattle in Chicago, within a district limited at Twenty-second-at on the south, the Desplaines filver on the west and the town of Lake View on the north, owing to the alleged existence of picuro-pneumonia."

NEW PAPERS IN THE BELL TELEPHONE CASE.

BOSTON, April 22.—James L. Storrow, solicitor for the Bell
Telephone Company, has filed in the United States Circuit
Court an application for leave to put in a copy of the alleged
careat of Antonio Meucel and all renewals thereof which are
referred to in the Government's bill against the company.

This application will probably still further delay the filing of
the answer of the Bell Company and further proceedings in A TEMPEST IN THE SENATE. Lieutenant-Governor Jones-A message from the Governor.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS OF LIEUTEN ANT-GOVERNOR JONES.

UNHEARD OF CONFUSION OVER A MESSAGE,

THE CLERK REFUSES TO READ IT-SENATORS COM MANDED TO KEEP THEIR SEATS AND LIS-TEN TO THE CHAIR-A NICE BOMB-SHELL FROM GOVERNOR HILL

-TALK OF IMPEACHMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 22. - Lieutenant-Governor surped the powers of the Senate to-day and made himself liable to impeachment. In consequence of his acts extent that for an hour a stranger entering the Chamber For many years there has not been such an extraordialtereations and vituperative speeches in the Assembly over twenty years ago, when T. C. Callicot was elected Speaker in a House composed about evenly of Republi-

cans and Democrats, to find a standard of comparison

with the wild scenes of to-day.

Governor Hill was the author of the discussion. He has been much annoyed by the attacks upon him in the newspapers of the labor organizations to the effect that William A. Armstrong for Railroad Commissioners This was mortifying-to strike as he did for the Knight of Labor vote and the Granger vote, to act the demagogue, and then not get any profit out of it. The Governor throw dust into the eyes of the Knights and the Grangers, and if possible in their opinion shift from his own shoulders to those of the Senate the responsibility for Buckbee and Armstrong's defeat. He had withdrawn the nominations of Buckbee and Armstrong before th Senate could act on them, and had nominated Isaac V. Baker, ir., and William E. Rogers for the places.

therefore to-day prepared a message scolding the Senate year, earefully omitting to tell the people of the State law clerk, William L. Muller, for Judge of the Court of Claims, and many other nominations made by him. He concluded his message by stating if the Senators so de-Baker and William E. Rogers for Railroad Commissioners and again nominate for those positions Buckbee and Armstrong. This message he sent to The Argus office

early this morning to have put in type.

In the meantime the Senate met and transacted its sual business. Senator Raines (Rep.) had a headache and for that reason somewhat earlier than usual he moved that the Senate should adjourn. Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Senator Murphy, who had been quietly informed of the contents of the coming message, some way the secret of the message had been learned by

Mr. Murphy protested against the adjournment and told the Republicans that the Governor intended to give them an opportunity to confirm Buckbee and Armstrong. against time and looked earnestly toward the door of the it the face of William G. Rice, the Governor's secretary.

cheme to postpone adjournment till the message should urrive. He did not harry up the announcement of the lote as he did when the Democrats attempted to kill the dil repealing the Excise Mandamus law.

HE BEGINS BY BREAKING THE RULES.

rules. This he would not do, but told the Sergeantat-Arms to bring the Governor's secretary formally before se Senate. This was done. Then the Lieutenant would not bring him the message. He made rules for

ant-Governor.
General Jones would not put these motions, and there was a continual "bang bang bang, bang" of his gavel for haif an hour. The Lieutenant-Governor finally, after paying no attention to the motions and speeches of the Republicans for half an hour, directed Clerk Kenyon to read the message. Mr. Kenyon is a Republican and he climed to do it. He folded his arms and would not take he message, General Jones, however, was not to be salked. He would be Senate, clerk and Lieutenant-jovernor all in one. He read the message himself, but a great was the confusion that his words could hardly a heard.

he heard.

Meanwhile the Republican Senators stood around talk-ing excitedly of impeaching him. General Jones proved one thing, and that is that he is an absolute tool of David H. Hill. When he concluded the reading of the message the graciously permitted the calling of the roll on adjournment to proceed. The Republicans seized the opportunity in giving their votes on the motion to denounce the usurpation of the Lieutenaut-Governor. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

AN INTIMATION OF WHAT WAS COMING.

The struggle began with the motion of Senator Raine that the Senate should adjourn till Monday night. Senator Murphy, rising to oppose the motion, said:

tor Murphy, rising to oppose the motion, said:

I cail for the yeas and nays and I move that the motion be laid on the table. Mr. President, the object of this adjournment is to prevent the Governor from communicating with the Senate. I believe the Governor has made several normations for various commissions. All of them have either been laid aside or withdrawn. I say now that the Governor is prepared to withdraw the nominations made by him day before restorday and to comply with the wishes of Senators Praser and Comstock and to renominate Mosars. Buckbee and the complex with the sense of the complex of the comple

is now prepared to withorize the momentum make by him and renominate the ment bave named.

Mr. Pitts—This is boys' play.

Mr. Raines—I ask that the roll call proceed. I insist that it be continued.

Mr. Constock—The Governor well understands, even if he ever contemplated sending in the name of Buckbee. that it would be impossible for him by any such action to relieve himself. Hence I assume that it is not the purpose of the Governor to withdraw the name of any gentleman who has been sent in here and to sent in Mr. Buckbee. There would be no policy on the part of the Governor, and this is simply an unauthorized assertion made by Senator Murphy.

Mr. Fassett—I understand that the Governor never consults the Democratic Senators.

Mr. Constock—Never; the Governor Issues orders to them. Mr. Collen—I wish to say for the Democratic Senators—Licutenant-Governor Jones—Senator Cullen is out of order. Mr. Cullen Houdly and Laughing.—Time!

THE CHIP ON MURPHY'S SHOULDER, William G. Rice, the private secretary of the Governor,

with an to, kee, the private sectory at this moment entered the Senate chamber.

Mr. Murphy—The best evidence of the truthfulness of what I have asserted is the fact that the majority will not dare to vote down the motion to adjourn. I dare you to do it.

Mr. Pitts arose to a point of order that upon a call of the roll all a Senator could do would be to ask for per-mission to explain his vote. Senator Murphy was simply daring the Senate to do something.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones-Senator Pitts is out of order, Mr. Murphy-1 call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the Governor's private accretary is present with a con-numication. There he is--pointing toward Colonel Ricc.) Mr. Pitts-1 demand that the roll be called on the motion o adjourn. ourn. atenant-Governor Jones-Message from the Governor.

The message will be received.

The message will be received.

Mr. Passett—I object. It is out of order to receive it.
Leutenant-Governor Jones—The Sergeant-at-Arms will
conduct the Governor's private secretary to the floor.

Mr. Pitts—There never was a more outrageous ruling in a
legislative body.
Liquienant Governor. t-Governor Jones-Senator Pitts will take his

Mr. Raines attempted to speak, but the Lieutenant lovernor rapped with his gavel so hard that the Senator ould not be heard.

scat.

Mr. Raines—The Lieutenant-Governor knows that he is deserving of impeachment. I made the point of order that we are engaged in roll call on adjournment, and no other business is in order, and on that I called for the decision of the Chair—

The Lieutenant-Governor steadily rapped with his

Mr. Raines—and that the course of the presiding officer of the Senate is revolutionary and unprecedented. Lieutenant-Governor Jones—The Sergeant-at-Arms will seat Senator Raines. The Sergeant-at-Arms did not move and Senator Raines vociferously called for a ruling on his point of order.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones-The Chair will not recognize the sensor.

Ar. Murphy [londly]—Let the Lieutenant-Governor receive
the message in person.
Lieutenant-Governor Jones—The President of the Senate
will proceed and take the message.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887. -TEN PAGES. "We never stopped a roll-call before on a motion to ad-

> JONES HE GETS THE FREIGHT. C. C. B. Coe, the Lieutenant-Governor's clerk, walked

to the Private Secretary and took the message from his hand and conveyed it to General Jones.

The Republican Senators loudly demanded that the roff-

Mr. Murphy—I demand that the message be read.
Mr. Pitts—I ask to be recognized.
Lieutenant-Governor Jones [to Clerk Kenyon]—Will you read this message!

Clerk Kenyon folded his arms and would not take the document.

Clerk Kenyon made no reply and looked steadily forth Mr. Pitts.—Have we not a right to make a motion?
Licutenant-Governor Jones.—I will not recognize any one
till this order of business is finished.
Mr. Raines.—You will not go through this business for quite
a while.

General Jones again asked Clerk Kenyon to read the Mr. Murphy-I call upon the Lieutenant-Governor to read to message.

utenant-Governor Jones-The Clerk declines to read the

message.

Mr. Vedder-He does not decline.
Leutenant-Governor Jones-He does decline.
Mr. Raines-I make the point of order that this message is improperly in your possession.
Mr. Murphy-Never mind; go on and read it.
Leutenant-Governor Jones-The Clerk of the Senate having

I rise in my place and demand to be heard-

Lientenant-Governor Jones-The Senate will be in order. [Rapping loudly for order,]
Mr. Murphy-Go on and read it and never mind the order.
Mr. Raines-This message is improperly in your possession.
Lieutenant-Governor Jones-The President of the Sonate is
in receipt of a communication from the Governor. [Beginning to read the message.]

ad the message.]
. Pitts—Mr. President—
. Vedder—Mr. President— ONE OF THOSE THINGS THAT ARE READ AND NOT

HEARD. until the message had been read through. Here it is:

ortoper coronal manner than the same of williamness to consider these nominations, or to consider them, tannounce to the Sounte that I will cheerfully withdraw the present nominations and transmit the nominations of Messre, Armstrong and Buckbee for its favorable action. I await the pleasure of the senate in this matter.

SIT DOWN, PITTS, SIT DOWN! Senator Pitts was still on his feet when the Lleutenant-Governor finished his recitation. "Will Senator Pitts take his seat!" he asked. Senators Pitts, Vedder, Coggeshall, Raines and Fassett had endeavored to gain the floor while the reading was going on, but General Jones paid ro attention to them. He could hardly be heard so great was the uproar. The Democratic Sepators were silent, but the indignant Republicans talked to each other in loud tones, denouncing the Lieutenant-Governor. There was a good deal of talk about impeaching him. senator Vedder gained the floor and expressed the sentiments of the Republicans in vigorous language, saying: I wish to say, and I speak it in the name of the free people of the State of New York, that I here in my place denounce the action taken by the presiding officer of this Senate as wholly unwarranted, despotic and arbitrary, and an outrage upon the people of this State and the law, and that it is a dis-grace to a legislative body. Leutenant-Governor Jones—The Senator is out of order

Lieutenant-Governor Jones—The Senator is out of order and is not giving his reasons. It is the duty of the Mr. Veider—I am giving my reasons. It is the duty of the people of the State of New York to prefer articles of impeachment against the presiding officer of this Senate, and impeach him and try him.

Mr. Murphy—You will have to go to the Assembly.

Mr. Veider—Certainly we will, but when the powers of the representatives of the people of this State are usurped and their rights denied in a despotic way we can do nothing else to maintain our dignity than that, and the people will canand it and they will accept of nothing short of that. ONEIT AND UNWORTHY TO OCCUPY THE CHAIR. Mr. Pitts followed Mr. Vedder. "I regret very much what has taken place in this Chamber this morning," he said. "I say that in the history of legislative bodies

no matance can be found where, upon the calling of the roll, the presiding officer arbitrarily, without any au-thority either of law, parliamentary procedure or otherwise, directed that call to be suspended and from his place in the desk read a communication from any State officer to that body. I regret if I said anything harsh of any of my associates in the heat of decoate, but I do deany of my associates in the heat of denate, but I do de-nounce the action of the presiding officer as arbitrary and illegal. It shows that he is entirely unfit and unworthy to occupy the place to which he was elected by the peo-ple. The action which was suggested by Senator Vedder-ought to be taken; it ought to be a warning to all men who are called upon to preside over us that they should preserve the semblance of fairness and be courteous to the body over which they are called upon to preside. "We have got along without any feeling whatever or any contention, and the Governor would have been treated with entire respect. We can gain no advantage and desired to gain none. I withdraw my request and vote ave.

A GOOD AVERAGE SAMPLE OF STATESMANSHIP. "We have been treated here this morning to another exhibition of Democratic statesmanship, to another illustration of the Executive policy of peanut politics. Early in to-day's session the gentleman who occupies the enair as presiding officer of this Seaate and a Senator were counting heads to see whether any performance of this kind could successfully go through. Evidently their conclusion was in the affirmative. What has happened! The Senate having finished a proper amount of work for Friday pursuant to a motion regularly made and enter day pursuant to a motion regularly made and entertained was in the order of roil call upon a motion to adjourn. The position taken by Senator Murphy and the presiding officer should have forbidden any other business intervening until the completion of that roil call. To show how carnest ane cager they were to violate their convictions, if they have any, to override all parliamentary laws, if they have any regard for it, with that servility which by them has been dignified by the name of discipline, they retreated from their former position and insisted upon thrusting in business not connected with the roil call, not connected with getting a quorum, nor with any point of order. They insisted upon doing the following thing: A messenger known by sight to be from the Governor's office was outside of the bar of this Senate, as much a stranger as though he were at that time in the streets of Binghamton. Without being recognized Senator Murphy calls the attention of the Chair to the messenger, and he is dragged into the open space before the presiding officer. The president sends down his slave, who receives a written message by force out of the hands of the Governor's messenger, takes it where it has no business to be—a message addressed to the Senate was placed in the hands of the presiding officer? It should have been placed in the hands of that other servant of this body, the Clerk of this Senate. And then we witnessed a most astounding performance. The presiding officer of this body demanding that the Clerk read the message. The question is is tany of his business whether the clerk reads it until the Senate has directed him to read it! This body consist of thirty-two Senators, whose duty it is to receive all messages, and to pass regulations concerning the tained was in the order of roll call upon a motion to ad-

FIGHTING TO GET A CHARTER

THE MONTAUK DISTRICT'S STRUGGLE.

WILL DISTRICT NO. 64 AND OTHERS GET INTO TROUBLE BY GIVING A HELPING HAND? The Montauk District of the Knights of Labor which has been a thorn in the side of District Assembly No. 49, and the General Executive Board for the last two years, has decided that it is 1mpossible for it to get its charter by persuasion or

by peaceable means, and it has therefore resolved

to begin to fight again.

The story of their struggle for a charter is interesting. In May, 1885, six local assemblies on Long Island asked No. 49, to which they were attached, to grent them a district charter. After a hot debate the Home Club element in No. 49, which was opposed to granting the charter, was successful, and the request was defeated by a majority of two. In the following October an appeal was made to the General Assembly in Hamilton, Ontario, and was referred to a special committee. The 49 influence dominated the committee and the matter was referred back to that district. It has rested in the hands of the district committee on the State of the Order ever since. Between that time and the extra session of the General Assembly the Brooklyn "locals were subjected to numerous petty persecutions and one of them, No. 1,562, the oldest Knight of Labor organization in this region, was kept in

constant state of suspension. At Cleveland a committee was sent by the Brooklyn "locals" to try to get a charter by dispensation. The matter was referred to the Committee on Grievances, and was reported fa vorably, and by a unanimous vote of the General Assembly a charter was granted when the Brooklyn people had squared up with No. 49. gates came home jubilant, squared their accounts with No. 49, formed a temporary organization. and forwarded their application for the charter with the receipts to General Secretary Treasurer Turner. In the course of a month they were in-formed that the General Executive Board, of watch James E. Quinn was an advisory member was unconstitutional, and that the charter would

Then it was decided that the Montauk district should work outside of the order until they re-ceived a charter. In October, 1886, they elected delegates to the Richmond General Assembly. Their credentials were referred to the Comittee on Credentials, of which James E. Quinn was the ruling spirit. John Devlin, of Michigan, was the only friend that the Montauk's had on the com-mittee. He asked Quinn if they had complied with the orders of the General Executive Board,

and was answered affirmatively.
"Then why in Heaven's name," he asked, "dont you give them their charter?" Quinn simply shrugged his shoulders. The delegates were not admitted, and on their return the big mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at which Mr. Powderly and the General Executive Board were denounced, was held. A committee was then appointed to visit Philadelphia. Mr. Powderly was seen, but claimed that the action in Cleveland was unconstitutional, and the committee got no satisfaction. Despite their tight with 49, when that district ordered the "sympathetio" strike, the Brooklyn longshoremen attached to the Montauk came out. Assistance was refused by No. 42, and their own district has had to look out for them. The eight "locals" attached to the Montauk district have

paid their per capita tax to the General Executive Board regularly, and it was received. A few weeks ago it was decided to adopt different tactics, and a communication was sent to District Assembly No. 64 (printers and affiliated trades) asking that district to use its influence is getting the charter by appealing to the General Executive Poard and sister districts in the vicini ty. On March 7 the matter was brought up if No. 64, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted?

Recoired. That District Assembly No. 64 positively demands, in the interest of justice and harmony, that the General Executive Board shall carry out the ierter and spirit of the resolution in question passed by the Cleveland General Assembly, and at once arrant the assembles on Long I sland a charter for a mired district assembly.

Recoired, That these resolutions be submitted to as many other district assemblies as pos-fible, with a request from District Assembly 64 that they be approved, and the seals of the district assembles attached to the same.

Recoired, That before April 1 a copy of these resolutions, with the seals of the district assembles attached to the same.

Groupe F. MUREMAY, D. M. W. Er. MUREMAY, D. M. W. Er. MUREMAY, D. M. W. A committee was appointed to take the matter

A committee was appointed to take the matter to other districts, and the resolutions were approved by District Assembly 51 of Newark, 75 of New-York, 89 of Denver, 91 of New-York, 92 of Washington, 106 of Indianapolis, 122 of Elizabeth, 126 National Carpet Makers, and the State Assembly of Arkansas. On April 5 a committee consisting of George F. Murray and Edward Mulford went to Philadelphia with the resolutions and appeal. They were told that the General Executive Board was busy with another commit-tee and could not see them, and that they had

better go home. They did not go home, but met the board the next morning. As soon as the resolutions were presented Messes.

Maguire and Powderly began a bitter attack on Maguire and Fowderly began a bitter attack of No. 64, accusing them of violating the law passed at Cleveland prohibiting local assemblies from sending communications through the order without the permission of the General Executive Board. Mr. Powderly threatened to suspend No. 64 for this alleged violation of the law. Mr. Murray pointed out the fact that the law in ques-tion only referred to local assemblies, and the General Master Workman showed him a copy of the proceedings of the Cleveland convention with the words "and district" interpolated after the word "local." This insertion, it is claimed, was made for the express purpose of covering this case. The committee went away with a promise that the General Executive Board would give a decision in the case one way or another within ten days. As yet not a word has been heard. The Montank people have decided under the circum-stances to make their fight for justice publicly. One of their members said yesterday;

We have organized six local assemblies and given them pro-visional charters. We will keep on fighting for our charter intil the General Assembly in Minicapolis, feeling that the time will come when we will get justice. The Home Ciub will not always control the order.

The members of No. 64 do not appear to be

much frightened at the threat of suspension. The districts which have approved of their course and whose seals are attached to the document on which they will be suspended, number about 100,000 men, or nearly 10 per cent of the order, and if No. 64 is suspended all these will have to be driven out of the order.

BOTH SIDES STANDING FIRM. NO CHANGE IN THE SILVERS'HITH LOCKOUT-CLAIMS OF BOTH SIDES.

The interest in the lockout of the silversmiths be cause they refuse to give up their organization centres in the action of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, whose works are at Providence. Only about seventy out of a total force of 700 of the employes of this company are Knights of Labor, and even these up to yesterday, according to advices received by the men, had not stopped work. The manager for the company in this city said that he had heard nothing from

in this city said that he had heard nothing from
Providence and presumed that the situation there was
unchanged. The located out men say that this is a
good thing for them, because if the Gorham Company
does not shut up its factory, it will get all the work
that there is to do now and thus force the other
firms to open their shops.

The manufacturers are as firm as ever, and their
view of the case is presented fairly by C. T. Cook,
of Tiffany & Co. He says: "We have received no
committee nor will we receive any. We will treat
with our men only as individuals and free men. I
would like to have them back and would be glad to
see any of them. We have received a few applications for work, but practically the situation is unchanged."

President Buckley, of the Whiting Manufacturing
Company, says: "Our business is such that half a
dozen men by going on strike can cipple the cutive
esablishment. It is time for this state of affairs to be
ended and we have made this stand determined to
win."

The committee appointed by the men to take charge